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Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses

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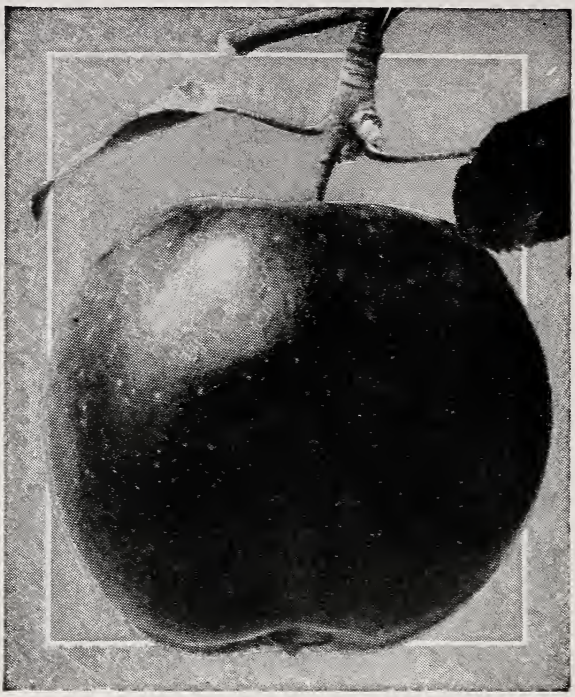
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Growers of
Reliable Trees
Since 1867

Wellington Nurseries

Worden & Co., Proprietors

Wellington, - - - - Kansas



Winesap

Apples

The varieties described below are the best known in cultivation, their value having been well proved by thorough tests. The list comprises our principal stock of Apples.

Summer Varieties

Red June—Dark red, medium size, flesh white, pleasant flavor. June 20.

Early Harvest—Round, lemon yellow, pleasant flavor. Ripens July 1st.

Yellow Transparent—Pale yellow, oblong, sub-acid flavor; tree upright, vigorous, bears young. The best early commercial apple in the world. Ripens July 15th.

Maiden Blush—Large, pale yellow with blush. Sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous, healthy, bears regularly, and is the best mid-summer variety for home and market. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

Wealthy—A large, smooth, handsome, red-striped apple with a sub-acid flavor. Tree healthy, vigorous and bears young. The best early fall commercial and home variety in existence. Ripens September and October.

Late Fall and Winter Varieties

Jonathan—Medium to large, dark red, rich, juicy, pleasant sub-acid flavor. The king of apples. Tree vigorous, healthy, long-lived, bears young. The best commercial and home variety. Season, November to March.

APPLES—Continued

Grimes Golden—Orange-yellow, rich sub-acid flavor, almost sweet. Medium to large size. Tree moderately healthy, and should be planted on rich well drained soil. Bears young. A leading market variety. Season, November to January.

Delicious—Large, red, pleasant sub-acid flavor, rich, and liked by everyone who eats it. Originated in Iowa, and introduced by Stark Bros. Tree very vigorous, healthy, bears young. Delicious apples sell at higher prices than any other commercial apple. November to January.

King David—A beautiful apple, resembles Jonathan in color and size. Pleasant sub-acid flavor, and is gaining in favor with commercial planters. Tree vigorous and healthy, bears young. November to February.

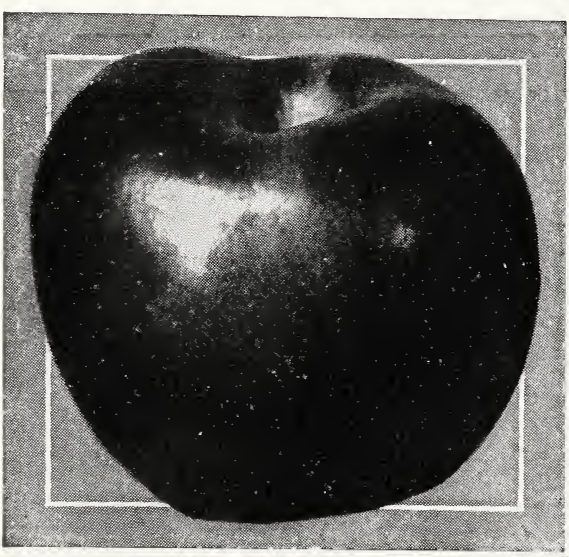
Stayman—A large red apple of the Winesap family. Pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and moderately healthy. The fruit sometimes cracks, but it is an apple of fine quality. November to March.

Rome Beauty—Large, red striped, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, rather coarse grained, but rich, and is one of the good old home and commercial sorts. Tree vigorous and long lived.

Tolman's Sweet—Medium to large, yellow pleasant rich flavor, fine for preserving or to eat raw. Similar to Grimes, but sweeter. Tree vigorous and healthy. November to February. rich, aromatic, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous,

Huntsman—Large, deep yellow, firm, juicy, healthy and productive. A good variety for home and market. Season November to March.

Ben Davis—Large red striped, sub-acid, fair quality. Tree vigorous and productive. The commercial apple for barrel filling, and sells at a price within the reach of the poor man. November to April.



Delicious

APPLES—Continued

Gano (Black Ben)—Large dark red, same quality as Ben Davis, and habit of growth and form of tree the same. A barrel filler, and a money maker. Season November to April.

Winter Banana—Medium size, waxen yellow, with a pinkish-red cheek. Rich spicy flavor. Tree is a good average grower, vigorous and hardy except in the far north. Bears young and regularly. November to February.

York Imperial—Large lopsided shape, covered with red and green. Flesh brittle, spicy, fair quality. "The Mincemeat Apple." Tree a strong vigorous grower, does best on thin soil. A fine commercial variety. December to April.

Winesap—Medium to large dark red, rich yellow flesh with a pleasant spicy flavor. The best late keeping commercial and home variety. December to May.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large dark red, flesh rich yellow with a pleasant flavor. Tree strong, vigorous and healthy. Late keeper. December to May.

Geniton—Medium to large, greenish, splashed with red. Rich, sparkling, juicy, and is fine for cider. A favorite with many for home use. This is the large green Geniton, and a late keeper. December to May.

Hyslop Crab—Medium size, dark red, flesh yellow with a sub-acid flavor. Tree hardy and productive. September.

Whitney Crab—A large crab 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, glossy green, striped with red. Flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant. A fair dessert apple, and one of the best for cider and vinegar. Tree a great bearer and very hardy. Really deserves a place in our apple list. There are few early varieties of so much merit. Ripens in August.

Pears

Bartlett—A large golden-yellow, rich spicy pear, with red cheek. Season August. A favorite.

Seckel—This is the finest little "Sugar Pear" ever introduced. Tree very hardy and productive. Yellow russet with blush. September 1st.

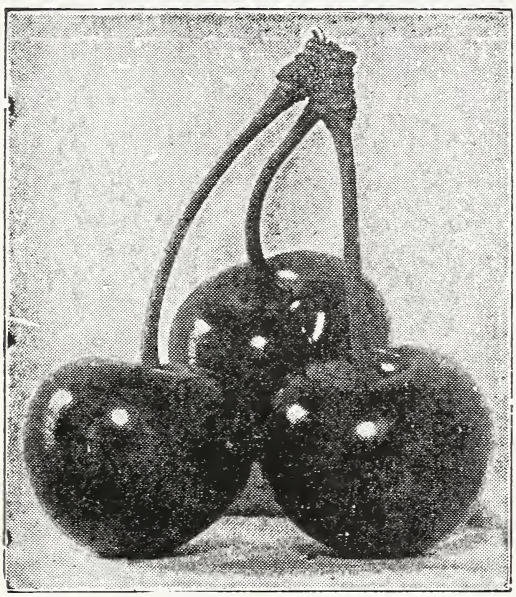
Duchess—Very large, sweet and as fine in quality as Seckel. **September to October.**

Garber—Large yellow, resembles Kieffer, but two weeks earlier. Tree vigorous and productive. October 15th.

Kieffer—Large yellow, and the finest commercial pear in the world. Tree very hardy and productive, and fruit can be handled like apples and kept until January. A money maker everywhere.

Cherries

Of all the fruits, the Cherry is one of the tree fruits which serves a good purpose equally well in the dooryard, the fruit garden or commercial orchard. It is unequalled as an ornament when in bloom, and its fruit is universally liked. The trees are of very easy culture, thriving well on almost any soil except that which is very wet, although doing its best in a well-drained loam. They are little subject to insects or disease, and require about the least pruning of any tree fruit.



Early Richmond

Early Richmond—Large red, quality the best. Tree hardy and a fine bearer. The finest cherry for home and market. A money-maker. Last of May and first of June.

Montmorency—Large red, fine quality, hardy and productive. Middle of June. Richmond and Montmorency are worth all other cherries, and the only profitable sorts for the Middle West.

English Morello—A fine cherry, and an old and valued sort. Tree a good and regular bearer; tree not so long lived as some others. Flesh deep red and very juicy, nearly black when ripe. Ripens in July.

Compass Cherry Plum

A cross between the Sand Cherry and Miner Plum. Very hardy and successfully grown North and South. Particularly adapted to the parts of the country where rainfall is not abundant. When green the fruit resembles the plum, but as it ripens, becomes round like the cherry. Bears young and abundantly.

Apricots

Early Golden—Fruit small, pale orange yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy and productive. The best of the small fruited sorts. Ripens about July 1st.

Moorpark—Very large, yellowish-green with red on sunny side; flesh bright orange on freestone. Fine for canning and drying. Largely planted on Pacific Coast. Late June.

Plums

Abundance—One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy, and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry red, with distinct bloom and highly flavored; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender and excellent quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Burbank—Imported from Japan in 1885 by Luther Burbank. Fruit conical, large to very large; color dark metallic red on yellowish ground, skin medium, flesh yellow, firm, juicy; flavor rich and sugary. Tree very strong, wayward grower and requires frequent pruning.

Imperial Gage—Is best adapted to, light, sandy soils; tree large, vigorous, hardy, very productive. Fruit oval, color dull greenish-yellow, skin thin and tender; flesh golden-yellow, juicy and firm.

Wild Goose—Large, rich crimson; flesh soft, rich, melting, delicious, with a full fruity flavor. The tree is a strong grower and very prolific. July.

Wickson—A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and fine shipper.

Shropshire Damson—The best of all the Damsons. Flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly, and of fine quality. Tree is very productive and the variety is grown largely for market and home use. Should be in every home orchard and in every fruit garden. September.

Peaches

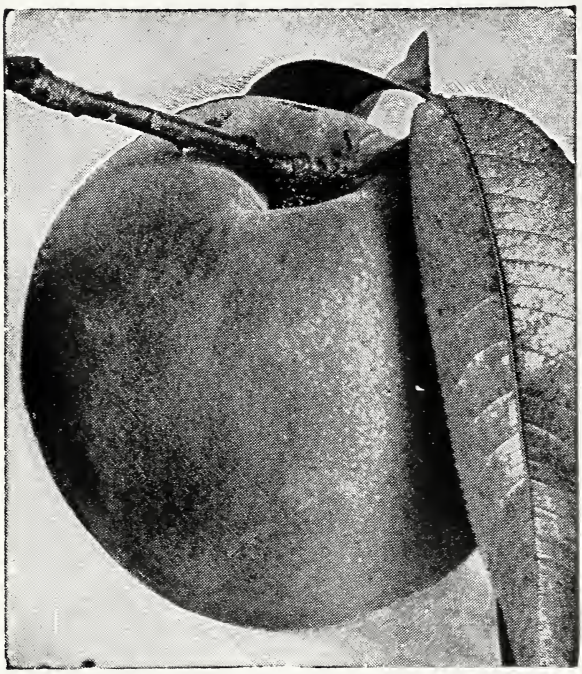
In planting Peaches, cut back the trees severely.

Greensboro—Large, colored beautifully with crimson, with a yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy, excellent; semi-cling; mid-June; hardy; a profuse bearer.

Carman—Large. Resembles Elberta; skin tough, creamy white with deep red blush; flesh creamy white tinged with red; good flavor. A good shipper. Freestone. Middle of July.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; skin white, with flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; uniformly large and showy; a very prolific bearer.

PEACHES—Continued



Elberta

Champion—The national favorite white peach. One that has made good money for peach growers every year. Its extreme hardiness insures a crop where others are a failure. It is large in size and splendid in beauty; the tempting pink-red cheek on creamy white ground makes a real picture.

Early Crawford—A large oblong, red-cheeked, yellow peach, ripening the last of July. A juicy, excellent freestone variety that is planted largely for dessert and market. The tree is wonderfully productive and fairly hardy. A good kind for all peach purposes.

Late Crawford—A yellow-fleshed peach of splendid size, with handsome dull red cheeks; quality excellent. Ripens in mid-September and always brings good prices. The tree is dependable and is reasonably hardy. It is an old favorite and is considered one of the very best of all late peaches.

Captain Ede—Originated in southern Illinois, and among the leading fruit-growers considered one of the best orchard peaches. Ripens with Early Crawford. Freestone; very hardy; yellow, with carmine cheek.

Fitzgerald—Yellow and red. Flesh yellow. Season middle September. Origin, Oakville, Ontario, Canada, outside the "Canadian Peach Belt" in a cold section, where peach growing as a business was never made profitable with other varieties, but where Fitzgerald proves suitably hardy.

Elberta—Flesh yellow. Season August 20. Fruit above average size, round. Skin golden yellow, covered with a crimson blush, very handsome. Flesh pale yellow, tender, juicy,

PEACHES—Continued

good quality. Entirely freestone. Elberta fruit can be gathered before it is ripe, and it will ripen without rotting. A remarkably profitable market sort. Is being heavily planted for orchards. Bears transportation well. Tree vigorous, hardy, and comes into fruiting young.

Stump—Red. Flesh white. Season, first of September. Fruit large, slightly oblong, with red cheek. Flesh white, with an excellent flavor, and free from the stone. Vigorous and productive.

Chinese Cling—A favorite peach in the South. Large size, oblong; the skin is creamy white, with faint flashes of red. August.

Henrietta—A magnificent cling of large size; the skin is deep yellow, covered with bright crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. The tree is hardy, productive, and a sure bearer. A first-class market sort. September.

Heath Cling—Large white peach, slightly tinged red, that is a standard of quality among cling peaches, the flesh being red and tender, and as luscious as a peach can be. It is a favorite with the housewives of the nation and we recommend its planting especially for home use. No family orchard is complete without several Heath trees. It ripens about September 15th.

Wonderful—A fine, large, late market variety. Yellow freestone, fine quality, and one of the most desirable and profitable sorts. October 1st.

Mayflower—The early peach par excellence. A most gloriously beautiful and the best in quality of all extremely early sorts. The entire peach is covered with a glowing red and although not a perfect freestone, it clings but slightly to the pit.

Gooseberries

Downing—Considered one of the most valuable varieties. Larger than Houghton, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and good. Vigorous and productive.

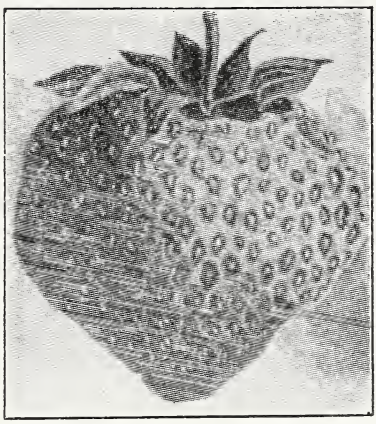
Houghton—A medium size American variety which bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews. Fruit smooth, red, tender, and very good.

Currants

White Dutch—Full medium size, bunch rather long, yellowish-white; good quality.

Fay's Prolific—One of the very best and most popular red currants. It is very productive, hardy and vigorous. It will average larger than cherry; of the finest quality, and brings best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long, easily picked.

Strawberries



Senator Dunlap

Spring is the only successful season to plant Strawberries. Orders will not be accepted for fall delivery, and no order will be acaccepted for less than 100 plants, same to be shipped by Parcel Post, C. O. D., or cash before shipment. Time shipment optional with us. Strawberry plants cannot be packed with other stock.

Senator Dunlap—A perfect bloomer; berry large, fine quality. Plants root deep and stand more hardship than any other variety. The best spring bearing berry known.

Aroma-Late—Perfect. Berries very large, bright red to the center; rich, delicately aromatic. Firm and a good shipper.

Progressive—Everbearing, the best of all everbearing sorts, bears from early spring until freezing weather in fall.

Grapes

The soil for the grape should be dry and warm, thoroughly drained, deeply worked, always bearing in mind that a sunny exposure is desirable—a slope to the south or east is the best.

Moore's Early—Black. Bunch medium; berries large; skin thin; flesh sweet; good quality; vine a moderate grower; healthy, hardy. Very early; valuable for market.

Brighton—Large shouldered bunch; berries medium large, dark red, tender, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic, very good in quality. Ripens early and a standard red market grape.

Diamond—A white grape of high quality, melting and delicious, large clusters; hardy.

Worden—Another seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles, both in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger.

Concord—Black. Latter part of September. There is no variety as generally planted as this, extensive both as to the quantity of vines planted and the many localities where it is grown. The Concord succeeds well in almost all parts of the country. The vine is a very vigorous grower enormously productive, almost

GRAPES—Continued

free from disease. Berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom. Bunch large, compact, shouldered. Skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet. A profitable market sort.

Niagara—White. Bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large; skin thin but tough, flesh sweet and of good quality; good shipper; vine a vigorous grower and very productive. Medium early and hangs on the vines after ripening.

Blackberries

Early Harvest—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Early Harvest

Snyder—An old, well-known variety; very hardy, will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market.

Mersereau—A new berry of sterling qualities. Large size, good quality; hardy and productive. Highly recommended.

Lucretia Dewberry—Handsome and luscious fruit; perfectly hardy, strong grower and very productive. Very profitable market fruit.

Asparagus

This delicious vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no other plant will give so much food for so little outlay.

Conover's Colossal—Very large and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners; productive; always in demand.

Raspberries

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Large conical; rich crimson; the fruit is so firm that it can be shipped hundreds of miles in good condition. Flavor sweet, rich and luscious. Very strong and hardy, standing the northern winters and southern summers equal to any variety.

Kansas—Black. Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive. Ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of handsome appearance.

Cumberland—In size and fruit it is enormous, surpassing any other sort; quality very similar and fully equal to Gregg. Possessed of great firmness and will stand long shipments; bush exceedingly healthy, shooting up straight, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit; ripens midseason.

Gregg—The best late blackcap and very popular for market. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and under good cultivation very productive; berries large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It is not entirely hardy, suffering during unusually severe winters. Requires good strong soil to produce best results. The standard blackcap by which others are judged.

St. Regis—Everbearing. Commences to ripen with the earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green leathery foliage.

Rhubarb

Linnaeus—This is one of the cheapest vegetables to grow. Market gardeners generally pull some the first year, but it is well to give it a full year of cultivation before using any of it. Plant the crowns a little below the surface. Manure heavily and cultivate well. It is easily canned for winter pies and may be used from early spring to September.

Horseradish

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over the counters can appreciate the value of good home-grown horse-radish. A half dozen roots will provide the ordinary family, and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained.

Catalpa Bungei

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

THE well arranged planting of trees and hardy plants transform the house into a home, and makes the place inviting and attractive and adds no small amount to its selling value.

The appearance of the home grounds reflects the individuality and taste of the owner; so we should use as much care in making our surroundings attractive as we do the interior of the house. The amount spent for furnishing a single room will often pay for beautifying the entire grounds.

On the following pages we list the most useful of the tried-and-true ornamental trees and plants.

Ornamental Trees

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree)—A remarkable species, forming a dense, round umbrella-like head; makes a beautiful lawn tree, much admired for formal effects.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long slender branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees.

Ash, American White—A well known native tree, quick growing, broad spreading limbs.

Bechtel's Double Flowered Crab—Bears masses of exquisite, double rose-like flowers. Delicate pink, highly fragrant.

Maple, Silver Leaf—A handsome quick growing native tree. Perfectly hardy, free from insects. A favorite for street and park planting.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued

Poplar, Carolina—Unexcelled for rapid growth and quick effects. Large glossy leaves. Succeeds under adverse conditions where many trees fail.

Poplar, Lombardy—Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights.

Mulberry, Russian—The favorite for hedges and windbreaks in the West; very vigorous and hardy.

Elm, American—The most stately and picturesque American tree. Vase-like form and with long graceful branches. Grows rapidly; long-lived. Unsurpassed for street and lawn.

Catalpa, Speciosa—The great post and timber tree. The most rapid growing tree in America of commercial importance. Upright, symmetrical growing, reaching a height of 75 to 100 feet.

Hedge Plants

An attractive hedge of green enclosing the home grounds can be made as cheaply as the old-fashioned picket or iron fence, and is far more ornamental. Each year more people are realizing their beauty and utility. Any of the following are very effective:

Amoor River Privet—The hardiest and best privet.

California Privet—Very popular, not so hardy here.

Spirea—The best flowering hedge. Very graceful.

Japanese Barberry—The favorite for low hedges. Hardy.

Bush Honeysuckle—A fine flowering hedge, tall grower.

Evergreens

Chinese Arbor Vitae (Thuya Orientalis)—A well-known evergreen of great value; it forms an upright conical tree of medium size and is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for screen, being hardy and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and with little care, soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is better adapted to the Middle West than any other evergreen. The State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, Recommends it very highly for planting in Kansas.

Austrian Pine (Pinus Austrica)—The Austrian or Black Pine is a stout branched tree of rapid growth; branches rather longer in proportion to the trunk than most pines. The elegant whorls of branches are densely clothed with deep, blackish-green foliage. It is one of the best pines for forming screens. Perfectly hardy and thrives well in dry soils and upon high, bleak hills.

Red Cedar (Juniperus)—Our cedars are all raised from the native seed gathered especially

EVERGREENS—Continued

for us. They are very pretty, of dark green color. Being a native of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, they are exceedingly hardy, and will stand any amount of dry weather. The very best for windbreaks.

Shrubs

No material is so useful in adding beauty and value to the home grounds as hardy shrubs. They are effective in so many places; at the edges of the lawn, in the corners, along walks and drives, softening the lines along foundation walls, screening unsightly objects; their possibilities are without limits.

Spirea Van Houttei

Spirea, Van Houttei—The most showy Spirea. A cascade of white when in bloom. Thrives in both sun and shade; needs little attention. One of the finest shrubs.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Bright crimson flowers in flat clusters all summer; beautiful as single specimens, in clusters, or as a low hedge.

Barberry, Japanese—A gem. Beautiful the year round. Dense growth. Drooping branches. Gorgeous autumn coloring; scarlet berries all winter. Unequalled for low hedges; excellent for foundation and foreground.

Mock Orange—An old time favorite. Tall, vigorous grower, valuable for backgrounds and screens. Blossoms sweet scented and fine for cutting.

Japan Quince—Valuable for its delicate scarlet flowers. Makes an effective low hedge. Not particular as to soil but prefers sunlight. Stands shearing well.

Snowball—The well-known common snowball; flowers produced in great clusters. Very hardy, grows almost everywhere.

Bush Honeysuckle—One of the oldest and most popular shrubs. Fine display of bloom, followed by showy red berries. Fine for background planting and hiding unsightly objects. Valuable for hedges on account of its dense growth.

SHRUBS—Continued

Lilac—A fine old variety. Loaded down in May with great purple clusters.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—A stately shrub blooming when other flowers are scarce. Many shades from pink to red. Very hardy, easily grown and blooms until frost. Makes beautiful screens and hedges.

Japanese Wild Rose (Rosa Rugosa)—A sturdy bush with dark green crinkled glossy foliage. Bright red fruits. Very hardy. Not bothered by insects. Excellent for hedges as well as for shrubbery groups.

Privet, Amoor River—The hardiest and best privet for hedges and general use. Leaves small dark green and lustrous, persistent until late winter.

Ornamental Vines

Nothing adds so quickly to the comfort and charm of the home and garden as well placed vines. They soften the stiff lines of buildings, soon hide the unsightly and neglected spots, and are cheerful and cooling during the summer days.

American Ivy (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia)—A handsome fast-growing vine, five lobed leaves, brilliant colored in autumn. Clings tightly to any support.

Clematis (Paniculata)—Covered in August with a sheet of fragrant white star-shaped flowers.

Honeysuckle, Hall's—The most popular variety. Glossy, rich green leaves, almost evergreen. Rapid grower, very fragrant. Excellent for covering banks and bare places.

Wistaria (Chinensis)—Strong, tall grower, valuable for porches and arbors. Long clusters of fragrant, lavender flowers in May.

Honeysuckle, Red Trumpet—A fine old favorite. Hardy climber and a good bloomer.

Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

The hardiest type, or easy culture and the richest in color and the most profuse in bloom. They have two seasons of flowering, early summer and fall, with occasional blooms between.

Coquette de Alps—Large white flower, tinged with pale rose. Very attractive.

Frau Karl Druschki—The white American Beauty. Large full flowers of exquisite form. A superb white rose.

General Jackqueminot—A brilliant glowing crimson, very fragrant. The most famous of all red roses.

Paul Neyron—The largest flowering among the roses. Deep rose, exquisitely scented; a favorite.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red, flamed with crimson. Flowers large and full and of fine form.

ROSES—Continued

Eugene Furst—Crimson shaded to deep black red; the blackest, richest and most glorious of all dark roses.

Madam Plantier—Pure white; for a rose to plant in the cemetery this variety is ideal.

Marshal P. Wilder—Brilliant carmine; handsome and exceedingly fragrant.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Suitable for planting where they can climb on walls, fences, porches, pergolas, or wherever a hardy climber is useful. Because of their grace and wealth of flowers they deserve an important place about each home and garden.

Crimson Rambler—A strong, rapid grower; very popular. Very effective on pillars and trellises.

Dorothy Perkins—The best climbing rose. Beautiful shell pink flower full and double; very fragrant and lasting. Bright green lustrous foliage, persisting until winter.

Excelsa—A red Dorothy Perkins. Deep crimson flowers produced in immense clusters. Dark glossy foliage, almost evergreen. The finest of all Crimson Ramblers.

White Dorothy Perkins—A rambler, bearing magnificent clusters of clear double white flowers; a profuse bloomer.

Baltimore Belle—Handsome, double white, delicately blushed pink.

Queen of Prairies—Hardy Climber; bright

Yellow Rambler—Golden yellow; hardy as Crimson Rambler.

General Jacqueminot

Hints to Planters

Your Success with trees and plants will depend upon the care you give them. Nature will not do it alone.

Orchard Lands—Any good farm soil is all right for fruit growing. Avoid wet spots. Rolling or gently sloping land is best for the orchard.

When to Plant—Either fall or spring is safe and successful except in the extreme north.

Heeling in—If ground is not ready to plant when trees arrive, unpack and heel in, wetting the roots well if ground is dry. If too wet, plant as soon as soil will pulverize.

Distance Apart—Plant Apples 30 by 30 feet, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Apricot 18 by 18 feet; Grape, 8 by 8 feet; Blackberries and Raspberries, 3 by 6 feet; Gooseberries and Currants, 4 by 5 feet; Strawberries, 1 by 3 feet, Rhubarb, 2 by 4 feet; Asparagus, 1 by 2 feet.

Number of Trees Sufficient to Plant an Acre, Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between rows by distance between trees in the row and divide into 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre.

Planting—Trees and plants should be planted in well prepared soil as deep as they stood in the nursery, and no deeper.

Protecting—Wrap trees with old sacks, or with wood wrappers which may be secured from the St. Louis Basket and Box Co. Allow no live stock in the orchard, neither oats, wheat or rye. Cultivate to garden crops, and keep clean, avoiding single trees to skin trees.

Spray—It's easy and indispensible. Information on pumps, materials, etc., may be had through writing the following firms:

The H. L. Hurst Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.
The Hardie Mfg. Co., Hudson, Mich.
F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio.
William Stahl Sprayer Co., Quincy, Ill.

Pruning—Write your State Agricultural College for bulletin.

Peonies in full bloom.

Combe Printing Co., Horticultural Printers, St. Joseph, Mo.

T... ...s the careful manner in which we pack ...ur trees and proper shipment.

A fine block of 2-year cherry trees ready for market.

One block of 100,000 peach trees growing on our nurseries.